

7, 1919, was effective as a treatment for diabetes, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and other diseases named in said statements, and that the article involved in the shipment of December 26, 1919, was effective as a remedy for kidney and bladder troubles, weak and lame back, rheumatism, and gravel and to regulate bladder trouble in children, when, in truth and in fact, the article involved in all shipments was not effective for the purposes named.

On August 11, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of the court were entered finding the product to be misbranded and ordering its destruction by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9744. Misbranding of Knoxit prophylactic. U. S. * * * v. 36 Dozen Bottles * * * of * * * Knoxit Prophylactic. Default decree finding product to be misbranded and ordering its destruction. (F. & D. No. 11894. I. S. No. 8991-r. S. No. C-1685.)

On January 27, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 36 dozen bottles of Knoxit prophylactic, at Fort Smith, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., July 14, 1919, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Arkansas, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained glycerin, zinc acetate, hydrastis extractives, and water. Mercury salts were absent.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the therapeutic and curative effects thereof, appearing on the labels of the carton containing the said article and in an accompanying circular, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a remedy or mild antiseptic used as a hygienic precaution against the contraction of local infectious diseases, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On August 11, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of the court was entered finding the product to be misbranded and ordering its destruction by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9745. Misbranding of Hall's Texas Wonder. U. S. * * * v. 3 Dozen Bottles of Hall's Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13116. I. S. No. 2387-t. S. No. C-2061.)

On July 27, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen bottles of Hall's Texas Wonder, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Meridian, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped by G. Nash, St. Louis, Mo., on or about July 17, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Mississippi, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) " * * * Recommended For Kidney and Bladder Troubles When Operation Not Required. Weak or Lame Backs. Rheumatism, Gravel and Bladder Troubles in Children "; (circular) " * * * In cases of Gravel and Rheumatic troubles it should be taken every night in 25-drop doses until relieved."